## 多体多自由度量子隐形传态的张量表示\*

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#### 摘要:

「目的」找到一种最普遍情况下量子隐形传态的一般表示及代数结构。

「方法」归纳推理与演绎推理,利用多项式相乘与张量积之间的等价性发现一般规律。

[结果] 将多体单自由度或单体多自由度的量子隐形传态推广至多体多自由度,以及混合态。

[局限] 无法推广至连续谱量子态。

[结论] 预言多体多自由度单次量子隐形传态的存在,并包含了已被实验证实的所有特殊情况。

关键词:量子隐形传态 贝尔基 幺正变换

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# Quantum Teleportation of Many-body System with Multiple Degrees of Freedom

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#### Abstract:

[Objective] Finding a scheme and algebra structure of general quantum teleportation.

[Methods] Inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning. The equivalence between polynomial multiplication and tensor product.

[Results] Many-body or multi-degrees of freedom cases are generalized in multiple particles system with higher degrees of freedom, even mixed states.

[Limitations] It is not valid about continues quantum states.

[Conclusions] Predicting the existence of quantum teleportation of multiple particles system with higher degrees of freedom. And special cases which is proven by experiment are included.

Keywords: Quantum Teleportation, Bell State, Unitary Transform

#### 1 引言

量子隐形传态是十分有趣且充满潜力的量子力学效应,其首次在 1993 年由 Charles Bennett<sup>[1]</sup>等人提出,两个粒子(包含纠缠态)的量子隐形传态由李大创和曹卓良提出<sup>[2]</sup>. 而在 2015 年,潘建伟、陆朝阳等人引入并成功完成了单光子多属性的量子传送<sup>[3]</sup>. 本文中,我将利用多粒子各个属性之间的张量积和贝尔基(Bell states)与标准正交基之间的幺正变换得出较为普适的量子传送表示法。

#### 2 单量子比特情形

首先,先简略介绍最为简单的情况。Alice 和 Bob 需一人持有纠缠态中的一个粒子:  $|\varphi_{AB}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B)$ . 同时,Alice 有待传送的粒子 X,

 $|\psi_{X}\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle_{X} + \beta|1\rangle_{X}$ , 其中 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{C}$ 是复数域, 且 $|\alpha|^{2} + |\beta|^{2} = 1$ . 现在做 X 态与 AB 态的张量积:

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\psi_{\rm X}\rangle \otimes |\varphi_{\rm AB}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|0\rangle_{\rm X}|0\rangle_{\rm A}|0\rangle_{\rm B} + \alpha|0\rangle_{\rm X}|1\rangle_{\rm A}|1\rangle_{\rm B} + \beta|1\rangle_{\rm X}|0\rangle_{\rm A}|0\rangle_{\rm B} +$$

 $\beta |1\rangle_{\rm X} |1\rangle_{\rm A} |1\rangle_{\rm B}$  (2.1)

我们有 4 个贝尔基(Bell states):

$$|\phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle), \ |\phi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle), \ |\psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle),$$

$$|\psi^{-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle) \tag{2.2}$$

显然,贝尔基所展开的线性空间和二维的二阶张量下的线形空间同构,即与标准正交基|00),|01),|10),|11)等价.从而有:

$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\phi^{+}\rangle + |\phi^{-}\rangle), \ |11\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\phi^{+}\rangle - |\phi^{-}\rangle), \ |01\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\psi^{+}\rangle + |\psi^{-}\rangle),$$

$$|11\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\psi^{+}\rangle - |\psi^{-}\rangle) \tag{2.3}$$

代入 $|\Psi\rangle$ ,有:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|\phi^{+}\rangle_{XA}(\alpha|0\rangle_{B} + \beta|1\rangle_{B}) + |\phi^{-}\rangle_{XA}(\alpha|0\rangle_{B} - \beta|1\rangle_{B}) + |\psi^{+}\rangle_{XA}(\alpha|1\rangle_{B} + \beta|1\rangle_{B}) + |\psi^{+}\rangle_{XA}(\alpha|1\rangle_{B}) + |\psi^{+}\rangle_{A}(\alpha|1\rangle_{B}) + |\psi^{+}\rangle_{A}(\alpha|1\rangle_{A}) + |\psi^{+}\rangle_$$

$$\beta|0\rangle_{\rm B}) + |\psi^{-}\rangle_{\rm XA}(\alpha|1\rangle_{\rm B} - \beta|0\rangle_{\rm B}))$$
 (2.4)

Bob 需要准备 4 个幺正变换: 
$$U_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $U_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $U_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

 $U_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . A 先对粒子 X 和 A 做贝尔基测量(Bell state Measurement),各

有 $\frac{1}{4}$ 的概率得到| $\phi^+$  $\rangle_{XA}$ , | $\psi^+$  $\rangle_{XA}$ , | $\phi^ \rangle_{XA}$ ,和| $\psi^ \rangle_{XA}$ ,分别对应二元数组 00, 01, 10, 11. A 将测得的结果以经典信息发送给 B,B 将他所持有的粒子被数组所对应的 幺正变换作用,将得到与初始状态| $\psi_X$  $\rangle$ 相同的态| $\psi_B$  $\rangle^{'}=\alpha$ |0 $\rangle_B+\beta$ |1 $\rangle_B$ ,即完成传送.

下面全部用张量的语言描述.  $|\psi_{\rm X}\rangle = (\alpha, \beta) \binom{|0\rangle_{\rm X}}{|1\rangle_{\rm X}} = K_i |i\rangle_{\rm X}^{(1)}$ ,

 $|\varphi_{AB}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}: \begin{pmatrix} |00\rangle_{AB} & |01\rangle_{AB} \\ |10\rangle_{AB} & |11\rangle_{AB} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\delta_{ij}|ij\rangle_{AB}, :: |\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}K_i\delta_{jk}|ijk\rangle_{XAB}.$ 对于贝尔基和正交基之间,存在基变换矩阵:

$$(|\phi_{00}\rangle,|\phi_{01}\rangle,|\phi_{10}\rangle,|\phi_{11}\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle,|01\rangle,|10\rangle,|11\rangle) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2.5).

式中的变换矩阵记作 U, 其实体表示为:

 $U = e_{00}e_{00} + e_{00}e_{10} + e_{01}e_{01} - e_{01}e_{11} + e_{10}e_{01} + e_{10}e_{11} + e_{11}e_{00} - e_{11}e_{10}$ . 分量表示为:  $U_{ij,lm}$ . 前两个分量是矩阵表示中的行指标,后两个分量是矩阵表示下的列指标. 容易发现,U 关于指标 ij 是幺正的(目前都是实数,也可以说是对称矩阵),例如当 l=0,m=0 时,

 $U = e_{00}e_{00} + e_{11}e_{00} = (e_{00} + e_{11})e_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}e_{00}$ . 另一方面,U 关于指标 ij 与 lm 也是幺正的,即在基( $|00\rangle$ ,  $|01\rangle$ ,  $|10\rangle$ ,  $|11\rangle$ )和( $|\phi_{00}\rangle$ ,  $|\phi_{01}\rangle$ ,  $|\phi_{10}\rangle$ ,  $|\phi_{11}\rangle$ )之间的变换矩阵显然幺正.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
需要指出的

是,U关于指标 lm 并不幺正.

我们将(2.5)写成分量式:  $|\phi_{lm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{ij,lm}|ij\rangle$  (2.5).

等式两端取逆,有:  $|ij\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{lm,ij}^*|\phi_{lm}\rangle^{(2)}$  (2.6), 等价于

$$(|00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\phi_{00}\rangle, |\phi_{01}\rangle, |\phi_{10}\rangle, |\phi_{11}\rangle) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

将(2.6)代入 $|\Psi\rangle$ , 得:

 $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}K_i\delta_{jk}U_{lm,ij}^*|\phi_{lm}\rangle_{XA}|k\rangle_B = \frac{1}{2}K_iU_{lm,ik}^*|\phi_{lm}\rangle_{XA}|k\rangle_B$ ,此时,对应于前文的描述,Alice 对 X 粒子和 A 粒子做贝尔基测量,便会知道 lm 的值,将 lm 发送给Bob,Bob 对 B 粒子做幺正变换 $U_{lm,ij}$ ,这里的 lm 正是他收到的 lm,

<sup>(1)</sup> 对相同的指标求和,下文同理。

<sup>(2) \*</sup>复共轭在这里可以不用加,因为都是实数,为了与后文一致还是加上了。

 $U_{lm}|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}K_iU_{lm,ik}^*U_{lm,rk}|\phi_{lm}\rangle_{XA}|k\rangle_{B}$ , 利用 U 的幺正性得:

 $\frac{1}{2}K_{l}\delta_{lr}|\phi_{lm}\rangle_{XA}|r\rangle_{B}=\frac{1}{2}K_{n}|\phi_{lm}\rangle_{XA}|r\rangle_{B}$ , 从而 $|\varphi_{B}'\rangle=K_{r}|r\rangle_{B}$ , 完成传送.

#### 3 多粒子,单属性

我们进一步推广,分析一次性传送多粒子的情形,这里假定每个粒子只传送一个属性,每个属性所在希尔伯特空间的维数是 D.

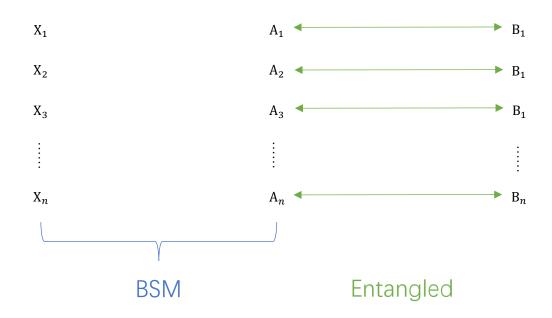


图 1 多粒子单属性结构示意图

待传送的量子态 $|\psi_x\rangle$ 可表示为:

$$|\psi_{\mathsf{X}}\rangle = K_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n} |i_1\rangle_{\mathsf{X}_1} \otimes |i_2\rangle_{\mathsf{X}_2} \otimes \dots \otimes |i_n\rangle_{\mathsf{X}_n} = K_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n} |i_1 i_2 \dots i_n\rangle_{\mathsf{X}} \tag{3.1}.$$

这样的 $|\psi_X\rangle$ 包含了所有可能的态,无论是直积态、纠缠态还是部分纠缠态. 如图 1 所示,A 与 B 之间的每一个粒子需要两两配对形成纠缠态. 定义第 i 对粒

子 $A_iB_i$ 之间的最大纠缠态:  $|\phi_i\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}} \delta_{A_iB_i} |A_iB_i\rangle_{AB}$ (其中 $A_iB_i$ 是指标),那么

Alice 和 Bob 之间所持有的超纠缠态(hyper-entangled Bell states[3])为:

 $|\varphi_{AB}\rangle = |\phi_1\rangle_{AB} \otimes |\phi_2\rangle_{AB} \otimes ... \otimes |\phi_n\rangle_{AB}$ 

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\right)^n \delta_{A_1 B_1} \delta_{A_2 B_2} \dots \delta_{A_n B_n} |A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 \dots A_n B_n\rangle_{AB}$$
 (3.2).

因此,有关于 XAB 的总量子态

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\psi_{X}\rangle \otimes |\varphi_{AB}\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\right)^{n} K_{i_{1}i_{2}\dots i_{n}} \delta_{A_{1}B_{1}} \delta_{A_{2}B_{2}} \dots \delta_{A_{n}B_{n}} |i_{1}i_{2}\dots i_{n}A_{1}B_{1}A_{2}B_{2} \dots A_{n}B_{n}\rangle$$

$$(3.3)$$

文献[1]给出了关于 D≥2 时的一组贝尔基和相关的幺正变换:

$$|\phi_{lm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}} \sum_{j=0}^{D-1} e^{2\pi i j l/D} |j\rangle \otimes |(j+m) mod D\rangle$$
 (3.4)

 $U_{lm} = \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} e^{2\pi i k l/D} |k\rangle \langle (k+m) mod D|$  (3.5)

(3.5)式的幺正性显而易见,我们想得到他们的分量表示,用 $(a) \otimes (b)$ 乘以(3.4)

两端,得到
$$\langle a|\otimes \langle b|\phi_{lm}\rangle=rac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\delta_{aj}\delta_{b,(j+m)modD}e^{rac{2\pi ijl}{D}}=\delta_{b,(a+m)modD}e^{rac{2\pi ial}{D}}.$$

类比(2.5)式, $U_{lm}$ 也是基 $|\phi_{lm}\rangle$ 和基 $|ab\rangle$ 之间的幺正变换:

为了便于指标运算,先将(3.6)简化,由于指标 a 和 m 都是在 0 到 D-1 之间取值,因此 a+m 的取值范围在 0 到 2D-2 之间,那么 a+m 最多比 D 大 D-2,

从而 $\delta_{b,(a+m) \mod D} = \delta_{b,a+m} + \delta_{b,a+m-D}$ .

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}U_{ij,lm}^*|\phi_{lm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\left(\delta_{j,i+m} + \delta_{j,i+m-D}\right)e^{-\frac{2\pi i i l}{D}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\left(\delta_{b,a+m} + \delta_{b,a+m-D}\right)e^{\frac{2\pi i a l}{D}}|ab\rangle$$

$$=\frac{1}{D}(\delta_{j,i+m}\delta_{b,a+m}+\delta_{j,i+m}\delta_{b,a+m-D}+\delta_{j,i+m-D}\delta_{b,a+m}+\delta_{j,i+m-D}\delta_{b,a+m-D})e^{-\frac{2\pi i i l}{D}}e^{\frac{2\pi i a l}{D}}|ab\rangle.$$

括号中第一项
$$\delta_{j,i+m}\delta_{b,a+m}=\delta_{m,j-i}\delta_{m,b-a}=\delta_{j-i,b-a}$$
,

最后一项
$$\delta_{j,i+m-D}\delta_{b,a+m-D}=\delta_{m,j-i-D}\delta_{m,b-a-D}=\delta_{j-i,b-a}$$
,

中间两项显然为 0,同时 $\sum_{l} e^{-\frac{2\pi i i l}{D}} e^{\frac{2\pi i a l}{D}} = D \delta_{ai}^{[4]}$ .

因此
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}U_{lm,ij}^*|\phi_{lm}\rangle = \frac{1}{D}\delta_{j-i,b-a}D\delta_{ai}|ab\rangle = |ij\rangle.$$

 $|\Psi\rangle=\frac{1}{D^n}K_{l_1l_2...l_n}\delta_{A_1B_1}\delta_{A_2B_2}...\delta_{A_nB_n}U^*_{l_1m_1,l_1A_1}U^*_{l_2m_2,l_2A_2}...U^*_{l_nm_n,l_nA_n}|\phi_{l_1m_1}\rangle|\phi_{l_2m_2}\rangle...|\phi_{l_nm_n}\rangle|B_1B_2...B_n\rangle$  同样地,Alice 对粒子对 $X_1A_1,X_2A_2...X_nA_n$ 分别作超贝尔基测量(hyper-entangled Bell state measurements, h-BSM<sup>[3]</sup>),将所得态对应的二元数组依次记作记作 $l_1m_1,l_2m_2...l_nm_n$ 并发送给 Bob,Bob 则对他持有的一组粒子按对应的编号分别作一系列幺正变换:

$$U_{l_1m_1} \dots U_{l_nm_n} | \Psi \rangle =$$

$$\frac{1}{D^{n}}K_{l_{1}l_{2}...l_{n}}\delta_{A_{1}B_{1}}...\delta_{A_{n}B_{n}}U_{l_{1}m_{1},l_{1}A_{1}}^{*}U_{l_{1}m_{1},B_{1}'B_{1}}...U_{l_{n}m_{n},i_{n}A_{n}}^{*}U_{l_{n}m_{n},B_{n}'B_{n}}|\phi_{l_{1}m_{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{n}m_{n}}\rangle|B_{1}...B_{n}\rangle = \frac{1}{D^{n}}K_{l_{1}l_{2}...l_{n}}U_{l_{1}m_{1},l_{1}B_{1}}^{*}U_{l_{1}m_{1},B_{1}'B_{1}}...U_{l_{n}m_{n},l_{n}B_{n}}^{*}U_{l_{n}m_{n},B_{n}'B_{n}}|\phi_{l_{1}m_{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{n}m_{n}}\rangle|B_{1}...B_{n}\rangle = \frac{1}{D^{n}}K_{l_{1}l_{2}...l_{n}}\delta_{l_{1}B_{1}'}...\delta_{l_{n}B_{n}'}|\phi_{l_{1}m_{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{n}m_{n}}\rangle|B_{1}'...B_{n}'\rangle = \frac{1}{D^{n}}K_{l_{1}l_{2}...l_{n}}\delta_{l_{1}B_{1}'}...\delta_{l_{n}B_{n}'}|\phi_{l_{1}m_{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{n}m_{n}}\rangle|B_{1}'...B_{n}'\rangle$$
(3.8).

$$|\varphi'_B\rangle = \frac{1}{n^n} K_{B'_1...B'_n} |B'_1...B'_n\rangle$$
, 即完成了传送.

值得一提的是,(3.4)与(3.5)的贝尔基和幺正变换并非唯一的,只需满足一定的条件,便可完成传送,文献[5]中的定理 1 对此进行了说明.

利用[6]中的符号,可以将张量的多个(标量)指标看做一个矢量指标,从而上述公式简写为:

<sup>(3)</sup> 为了区分虚数单位和指标,这里给虚数单位 i 加粗。

$$|\psi_{\rm X}\rangle = \sum_{\vec{i}} K_{\vec{i}} |\vec{i}\rangle$$
 (3.1'),  $|\varphi_{\rm AB}\rangle = \sum_{\vec{A},\vec{B}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}\right)^n \delta_{\vec{A}\vec{B}} |\vec{A}\vec{B}\rangle$  (3.2'),

 $|\phi_{l_1m_1}\rangle|\phi_{l_2m_2}\rangle ... |\phi_{l_nm_n}\rangle$ , $\vec{i}=(i_1,i_2...i_n)^T$ , $\vec{n}=(n_1,n_2...n_n)^T$ , $\vec{i}\in[0,D-1]^n\cap\mathbb{N}^n$ (N是自然数集). 其余的同理. 后文中将省略求和符号,将矢量作为哑指标求和的含义是对矢量所有可能的取值代入式中最后相加.

### 4 多粒子,多属性

待传送的量子态

$$|\psi_X\rangle = K_{\overrightarrow{X}}|\overrightarrow{X}\rangle = K_{X_I^1X_I^2...X_I^{n_I}X_{II}^1X_{II}^2...X_{II}^{n_{II}}...X_{IN}^1X_{N}^2...X_{N}^{n_{N}}|X_I^1X_I^2...X_{II}^{n_{II}}X_{II}^1X_{II}^2...X_{II}^{n_{II}}...X_{N}^1X_{N}^2...X_{N}^{n_{N}}\rangle^{(4)}.$$

这个张量的指标 $\vec{X}$ 也是张量,为了区分,用大写字母和罗马数字的组合表示  $\vec{X}$ 的指标,指标的下标表示第几行的粒子,指标的上标表示第几个性质. 其结构 如图所示:

<sup>(4)</sup> 字母上方带有双箭头(如X)表示张量。对张量指标的求和与矢量类似。

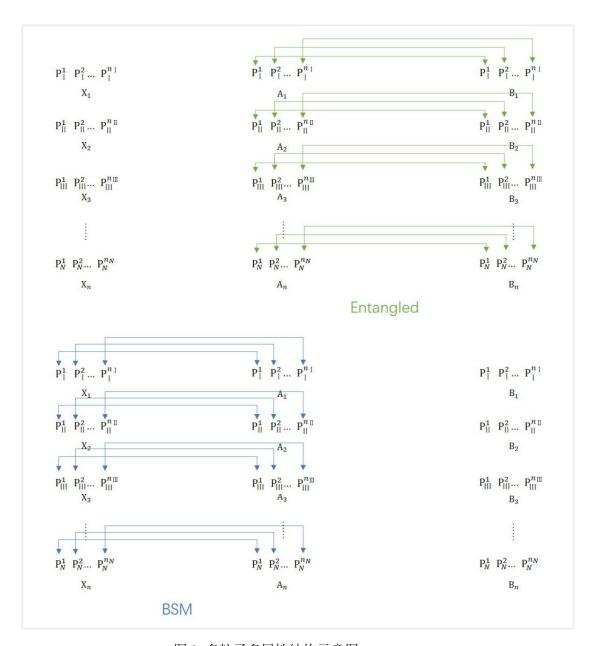


图 2 多粒子多属性结构示意图

例如 $P_{II}^1$ 代表二号粒子的第一个性质,其所在希尔伯特空间的维数是 $D_{II}^1$ 其余同理。可以看出 $\overrightarrow{X} \in ([0,D_I^1-1]\times ...[0,D_I^{n_I}-1])\times ...([0,D_N^1-1]\times ...[0,D_N^{n_N}-1])$   $\cap \mathbb{N}^{n_I+n_{II}...+n_N}$ 后文中其他的张量指标也是同理。图中所示结构可以用一句话

类比(3.3), 直接写出总态矢

说明: "异地的粒子相互纠缠,相同的属性相互纠缠".

$$\begin{split} |\Psi\rangle &= \mathcal{N} K_{\overrightarrow{X}} \delta_{\overrightarrow{A}, \overrightarrow{B}} |\overrightarrow{X} \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{B}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_I^1}} ... \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_I^{n_I}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_{II}^1}} ... \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_{II}^{n_{II}}}} ... \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_N^{n_N}}} K_{X_I^1 X_I^2 ... X_I^{n_I} X_{II}^1 X_{II}^2 ... X_N^{n_{II}} ... X_N^1 X_N^2 ... X_N^{n_N} \\ \delta_{A_I^1, B_I^1} \delta_{A_I^2, B_I^2} ... \delta_{A_I^{n_I}, B_I^{n_I}} ... \delta_{A_N^1, B_N^1} ... \delta_{A_N^{n_N}, B_N^{n_N}} \end{split}$$

$$|X_I^1X_I^2 \dots X_I^{n_I}X_{II}^1X_{II}^2 \dots X_{II}^{n_{II}} \dots X_N^{1}X_N^2 \dots X_N^{n_N}A_I^1B_I^1 \dots A_N^1B_N^1 \dots A_N^{n_N}B_N^{n_N}\rangle \tag{4.1}.$$

其中 $\mathcal{N}$ 是归一化系数. 同样地,将(3.7)式代入,我们得到:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \mathcal{N}K_{\overrightarrow{X}}\delta_{\overrightarrow{AB}}|\overrightarrow{XAB}\rangle = \mathcal{N}'K_{\overrightarrow{X}}\delta_{\overrightarrow{AB}}U_{\overrightarrow{lm}\overrightarrow{XA}}^*|\phi_{\overrightarrow{lm}}\rangle|\overrightarrow{B}\rangle$$
 (4.2), 按分量展开得:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_I^1}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_I^{n_I}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_{II}^1}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_{II}^{n_{II}}}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_N^1}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{D_N^{n_N}}} K_{X_I^1 X_I^2 \dots X_I^{n_I} X_{II}^1 X_{II}^2 \dots X_N^{n_{II}} \dots X_N^1 X_N^2 \dots X_N^{n_N}}$$

$$\delta_{A_{I}^{1},B_{I}^{1}}\delta_{A_{I}^{2},B_{I}^{2}}\dots\delta_{A_{I}^{n_{I}},B_{I}^{n_{I}}}\dots\delta_{A_{N}^{1},B_{N}^{1}}\dots\delta_{A_{N}^{n_{N}},B_{N}^{n_{N}}}$$

$$U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1},X_{I}^{1}A_{I}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{I}^{n_{I}}m_{I}^{n_{I}},X_{I}^{n_{I}}A_{I}^{n_{I}}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{II}^{1}m_{II}^{1},X_{II}^{1}A_{II}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1},X_{N}^{1}A_{N}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1},X_{N}^{1}M_{N}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1},X_{N}^{1}M_{N}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1},X_{N}^{1}M_{N}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{$$

$$|\phi_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1}}\rangle \dots |\phi_{l_{I}^{n_{I}}m_{I}^{n_{I}}}\rangle |\phi_{l_{I}^{1}m_{II}^{1}}\rangle \dots |\phi_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1}}\rangle |\phi_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}}}\rangle |B_{I}^{1}B_{I}^{2}\dots B_{I}^{n_{I}}B_{II}^{1}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}\dots B_{N}^{1}B_{N}^{2}\dots B_{N}^{n_{N}}\rangle$$

$$(4.2')$$

下面 Alice 需要对 X 组粒子和 A 组粒子按一定的关系分别作超贝尔基测量,与图 2 中的下图一致:  $X_I^1A_I^1$ ,  $X_I^{n_I}A_I^{n_I}...X_I^1A_{II}^1...X_N^1A_N^1...X_N^{n_N}A_N^{n_N}$ . 会依次得到共 $n_I \cdot n_{II} ... n_N$ 组整数对:  $l_I^1m_I^1...l_I^{n_I}m_{II}^{n_I}, l_{II}^1m_{II}^1...l_{II}^{n_{II}}m_{II}^{n_{II}}...l_N^{n_N}m_N^{n_N}$ . 与前文相同,Alice 将这些有序数对,也就是将两个张量 $\overline{l}$ 和 $\overline{m}$ 以经典的形式发送给 Bob,Bob 对他所持有的各粒子做一系列幺正变换:

 $m{U}_{lim}|\Psi
angle = \mathcal{N}'K_{ar{X}}\delta_{ar{A},ar{B}}U_{lim,ar{B}'ar{B}}U_{lim,ar{X}'ar{A}}^*|\phi_{lim}
angle|ar{B}
angle = \mathcal{N}'K_{ar{X}}U_{lim,ar{B}'ar{B}}U_{lim,ar{X}'ar{B}}^*|\phi_{lim}
angle|ar{B}
angle = \mathcal{N}'K_{ar{X}}U_{lim,ar{B}'ar{B}}U_{lim,ar{X}'ar{B}}^*|\phi_{lim}
angle|ar{B}
angle = \mathcal{N}'K_{ar{X}}\delta_{ar{X},ar{B}'}|\phi
angle|ar{B}'
angle = \mathcal{N}'K_{ar{B}'}|\phi_{lim}
angle|ar{B}'
angle.$  至此,X组粒子的所有属性,已被按照一定的顺序依次传给了B组粒子。张量的分量展开式为:

$$U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1}}\dots U_{l_{I}^{n_{I}}m_{I}^{n_{I}}}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1}}\dots U_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}}}|\Psi\rangle$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{I}^{1}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{I}^{n_{I}}}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{II}^{1}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{II}^{n_{II}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{N}^{n_{N}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{N}^{n_{N}}}}K_{X_{I}^{1}X_{I}^{2}...X_{I}^{n_{I}}X_{II}^{1}X_{II}^{2}...X_{II}^{n_{II}}X_{N}^{2}...X_{N}^{n_{N}}}\delta_{A_{I}^{1},B_{I}^{1}}\delta_{A_{I}^{2},B_{I}^{2}}...\delta_{A_{I}^{n_{I}},B_{I}^{n_{I}}}...\delta_{A_{N}^{n_{N}},B_{N}^{n_{N}}}$$

$$U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1},B'_{I}^{1}B_{I}^{1}}\dots U_{l_{I}^{n_{I}}m_{I}^{n_{I}},B'_{I}^{n_{I}}B_{I}^{n_{I}}\dots U_{l_{II}^{1}m_{II}^{1},B'_{II}B_{II}^{1}}\dots U_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1},B'_{N}B_{N}^{1}}\dots U_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}},B'_{N}B_{N}^{n_{N}}}$$

$$U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1},X_{I}^{1}A_{I}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{I}^{n_{I}}m_{I}^{n_{I}},X_{I}^{n_{I}}A_{I}^{n_{I}}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1},X_{I}^{1}A_{II}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{I}^{1}m_{N}^{1},X_{N}^{1}A_{N}^{1}}^{*}\dots U_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}},X_{N}^{n_{N}}A_{N}^{n_{N}}}^{*}$$

$$|\phi_{l_{I}^{1}m_{I}^{1}}\rangle \dots |\phi_{l_{I}^{n_{I}m_{I}^{n_{I}}}}\rangle |\phi_{l_{II}^{1}m_{II}^{1}}\rangle \dots |\phi_{l_{N}^{1}m_{N}^{1}}\rangle |\phi_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}}}\rangle |B_{I}^{1}B_{I}^{2}\dots B_{I}^{n_{I}}B_{II}^{1}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}\dots B_{N}^{1}B_{N}^{2}\dots B_{N}^{n_{N}}\rangle |B_{I}^{1}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{n_{II}}B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{II}^{2}\dots B_{I$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{1}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}...\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{l}^{n_{l}}}}K_{B'_{l}^{1}B'_{l}^{2}...B'_{N}^{n_{N}}N}|\phi_{l_{l}^{1}m_{l}^{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{l}^{n_{l}}m_{l}^{n_{l}}}\rangle|\phi_{l_{l}^{1}m_{l}^{1}}\rangle...|\phi_{l_{N}^{n_{N}}m_{N}^{n_{N}}}\rangle|B'_{l}^{1}B'_{l}^{2}...B'_{N}^{1}...B'_{N}^{n_{N}}\rangle$$

### 5 混合态

一个密度矩阵 $\hat{\rho} = \sum_{i} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}|$ 在一个确定表象下的张量表示可以记作

$$\hat{\rho} = \rho_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n, i'_1 i'_2 \dots i'_n} |i_1 i_2 \dots i_n\rangle \langle i'_1 i'_2 \dots i'_n| = \rho_{\vec{i}\vec{i}'} |\vec{i}\rangle \langle \vec{i}'|$$
 (6.1)

众所周知,一个密度矩阵必须满足一些性质:

i. 厄米性,
$$\rho_{i_1i_2...i_n,i'_1i'_2...i'_n} = \rho^*_{i'_1i'_2...i'_n,i_1i_2...i_n};$$

ii. 迹等于 1,
$$\sum_{i} \rho_{\underbrace{ii...i}_{2n^{\uparrow}}} = 1$$
;

iii. 半正定性,
$$C_{i_1i_2...i_n}^* \rho_{i_1i_2...i_n,i_1'i_2'...i_n'} C_{i_1i_2...i_n} \ge 0$$
,其中 $\forall C_{i_1i_2...i_n} \in \mathbb{C}$ .

与此同时,我们有 $|\phi^+\rangle\langle\phi^+|=\frac{1}{p}\delta_{ij}\delta_{i'j'}|ij\rangle\langle i'j'|$ ,做张量积得:

$$\hat{P} = \frac{1}{D^n} \rho_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n, i'_1 i'_2 \dots i'_n} \delta_{j_1 k_1} \delta_{j'_1 k'_1} \dots \delta_{j_n k_n} \delta_{j'_n k'_n} |i_1 i_2 \dots i_n j_1 k_1 \dots j_n k_n\rangle \langle i'_1 i'_2 \dots i'_n j'_1 k'_1 \dots j'_n k'_n |$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^n} \rho_{\vec{i}, \vec{i}'} \delta_{\vec{j}\vec{k}} \delta_{\vec{i}'\vec{k}'} |\vec{i}\vec{j}\vec{k}\rangle \langle \vec{i}'\vec{j}'\vec{k}' | \qquad (6.2)$$

将(3.7)代入得 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{D^{3n}} \rho_{\vec{l},\vec{l}'} \delta_{\vec{j}\vec{k}} \delta_{\vec{j}'\vec{k}'} U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{l}\vec{j}}^* U_{\vec{l}'\vec{m}',\vec{l}'\vec{j}'} \left( (|\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\rangle\langle |\phi_{\vec{l}'\vec{m}'}|) \otimes |\vec{k}\rangle\langle \vec{k}'|, 由厄米性知$ 

 $\vec{l} = \vec{l}', \ \vec{m} = \vec{m}'.$  所以

$$\hat{P} = \frac{1}{D^{3n}} \rho_{\vec{i},\vec{i}'} \delta_{\vec{j}\vec{k}} \delta_{\vec{j}'\vec{k}'} U^*_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}\vec{j}} U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'\vec{j}'} \left( (|\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\rangle \langle \phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}|) \otimes |\vec{k}\rangle \langle \vec{k}'| \right)$$

之后仍然是 Alice 对 AB 处的混合态按图 1 的顺序做超贝尔基测量,将所得 $\vec{l}\vec{m}$  发送给 Bob,Bob 对他所持系综按其对应的指标做幺正变换:

$$\mathbf{U}_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\hat{P}\mathbf{U}_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{D^{3n}}\rho_{\vec{i},\vec{i}'}\delta_{\vec{j}\vec{k}}\delta_{\vec{j}'\vec{k}'}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}\vec{r}}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'}^{*}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'}^{*}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'}^{*}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'\vec{r}'}^{*}\left((|\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\rangle\langle\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}|)\otimes|\vec{k}\rangle\langle\vec{k}'|\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^{3n}}\rho_{\vec{i},\vec{i}'}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}\vec{r}}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}\vec{k}}^{*}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'\vec{k}'}U_{\vec{l}\vec{m},\vec{i}'\vec{r}'}^{*}\left((|\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\rangle\langle\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}|)\otimes|\vec{k}\rangle\langle\vec{k}'|\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^{3n}}\left((|\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}\rangle\langle\phi_{\vec{l}\vec{m}}|)\otimes(\rho_{\vec{r},\vec{r}'}|\vec{r}\rangle\langle\vec{r}'|)\right) \qquad (6.3)$$

 $\hat{\rho}'_B = \rho_{\vec{r},\vec{r}'} |\vec{r}\rangle \langle \vec{r}'|$ , 这样整个混合态 $\hat{\rho}$ 便传给了 Bob.

第 5 节已经说明了多粒子多属性和单粒子多属性以及多粒子单属性之间只是总态矢所在希尔伯特空间结构的区别。不失一般性地,这里使用矢量指标,相当于只考虑多粒子单属性的情况,若想推广只需将矢量指标替换为张量指标.

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